

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
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Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertisements, 10 cents per line per week.
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Charlotte, N. C.

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REWARD & JOHNSON
TENDERS their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as **TAILORS.**
No exception shall be made in their price to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and at the lowest price.
Good Fits warranted on all occasions.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1880. 51cf

A CARD.
D. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte, where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His shop is in the office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.
Jan. 12, 1881.

Gold Mine for Sale.
The subscriber offers this valuable Gold Mine for sale. It is located in the State of North Carolina, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
ELAM HUNTER.
Oct. 13, 1880. 51cf

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NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John D. Hood, dec'd, are requested to make for ward and management of said estate, to present their claims and vouchers to the undersigned, for settlement, or their claims will be paid in full of their recovery.
JOHN D. HOOD, Executor.
THO. O. HOOD, 1st Adm'r.
July 28, 1881.

COACH MAKING.
THE subscriber has a large stock of all kinds of Coach and Harness, and is prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Coaches, Harness, Saddles, &c., &c., at the lowest price.
CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TITNER.
Charlotte, June 10, 1881.

Clock & Watch Repairing.
THOS. TROTTER
Still continues to repair all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, and at the lowest price. He is also a Gold and Silver Watchmaker, and repairs all kinds of Watches.
Charlotte, June 10, 1881.

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.
John M. Davies & Jones,
(Successors to LEE BAYNE AND SONS.)
106 William Street, corner of John Street, two doors above their old stand.
NEW YORK.

Cap.
Gentlemen's Evening, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, Youth's, children's and ladies' hats, collars, shirts, silk, velvet, fur, &c., of all the latest European and American styles. Offices of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks.
Of all kinds, including, but not limited to, plain, trimmed, and fancy, with buttons, plain, fur, velvet, &c., of all the latest European and American styles. Offices of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Shirts.
Of linen, cotton, and silk, and filled, with linen collars, fronts and cuffs, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms.
Of the finest quality, and of all the latest styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain, striped, &c., of all the latest European and American styles. Offices of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Oiled Silks.
White, black and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, children and infants. Oiled Silk, &c., &c.

Patent Leather.
All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanese Russia and Lion, suitable for coach harness, saddles, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments.
Ladies' and Gents' of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.
Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c., of all the latest European and American styles. Offices of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Gloves of our own Importation.
Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hosiery; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture. &c., &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.
Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats of all the latest European and American styles. Offices of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

CLERICAL.
From the Board of Managers of the Raleigh Temperance Society.
Raleigh, July 1, 1881.
At a meeting of the Raleigh Temperance Society, held June 28, 1881, it was unanimously resolved:

"1st. That it is highly desirable that a Temperance Convention of the State be called to meet in the City of Raleigh on some day that may be designated by the Board of Managers."
"2nd. That the Board of Managers be directed, as soon as practicable, to adopt proper measures for accomplishing the above mentioned object."

Some of the reasons which led the Temperance Society of Raleigh to invite the cooperation of their fellow-citizens of other Societies to meet in such a convention, are the following:

1st. The removal of intemperance from the land, is a great work, and one which needs the combined efforts of all good men in the State, and a work in which persons of all denominations, sects and parties can cordially unite; and they should come together for the purpose of adopting some energetic and efficient system of operations for the whole State, by which this union and concert of action may be effected.

2d. The success which has attended the past efforts of conventions in other States and which has been the means of rich and unspeakable blessings to those parts of the country more directly affected by their influence.

3d. A Convention of delegates from all parts of the State, would greatly promote the interest which is felt on the subject—would bring together and call forth the efforts of the talents in the State—and would greatly increase and extend the light, union and efficiency, on which, under the Divine blessing, the complete and universal success of the cause depends.

4th. The recent and powerful impulse which this cause has received, the deep and prevailing interest which it excites in many parts of the country, and the immense benefits which have already resulted from the systematic and combined efforts of its friends, urge upon us not to be behind our fellow citizens in every lawful and unexceptionable expedient to further the good order of society and the well-being of our fellow-men.

The Board of Managers, therefore, earnestly invite the cooperation of all Temperance Societies and friends of temperance of every name in the State, in securing this object, by sending in Convention to meet on the first day of November next; and for this purpose they would respectfully request:

1st. That in all places in which there are no Temperance Societies, immediately on the receipt of this circular, the friends of temperance would meet, form Societies, and take all needed measures for selecting delegates and securing their attendance in convention.

2nd. That in every place where there is a Temperance Society, a meeting be called for the purpose of appointing delegates and adopting such other measures as may tend to increase the activity and usefulness of such Society.

3rd. That ministers of the Gospel of all denominations will be pleased to read this circular from their pulpits, and use their influence in effect the proposed object.

4th. That all Editors of newspapers will give publicity to this circular, through the medium of their columns.

Did they deem it necessary, the Board of Managers would make a solemn and earnest appeal to all Christians and philanthropists, to use their utmost endeavors to effect this object; but they regard it as a cause fraught with interests of such unspeakable consequence to the prosperity of every church—to the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow-citizens—and to "the peace and dignity of the State"—that they readily yield to its intrinsic merits and importance to be its own recommendation and to carry its own appeal.

WILL PECK, D. LACY, B. T. BLAKE, WILLIAM HILL, SILAS BIGELOW, THOS. J. LEMAY, CHAS. DEWEY, JAMES M. TOWLES, JOHN PRIMROSE, DABNEY COSBY.

Extra Session—37th Congress.
IN SENATE.
Friday, July 30.
The bill to revive and extend the charter of certain banks in the district of Columbia, was taken up for consideration, and after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making appropriation for the support of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia was taken up, and after some discussion was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 17.

The bill to establish a Home Squadron was taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Benton produced some discussion; but the amendment was not adopted, and the bill was finally passed as it came from the House. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Aug. 2.
Various petitions and memorials were presented.
On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill from the House relating to duties and drawbacks was twice read, and referred to the committee on finance, and ordered to be printed.

The fortification bill was taken up, when Mr. Preston rose and presented the objects of the bill in a speech of considerable length. The debate was continued, and amendments offered, some of which were adopted.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.
The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, to hold executive sessions with open doors, was laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 20. The bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications and the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities, was taken up and considered. After being gone through in committee, the bill was reported to the Senate; and after some further progress, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.
The fortification bill was again considered, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Aug. 5.
The bill to revive and continue the charter of the Banks of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 15.
The fortification bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 45, nays 4.

The navy pension bill was next taken up, and considered until the adjournment of the Senate.

Friday, Aug. 6.
The navy pension bill was taken up and considered, and ordered to be engrossed. The Land bill from the House was then taken up. Mr. Smith of Ia. chairman of the committee on the public lands, rose and addressed the Senate for upwards of two hours, presenting the subject in a clear and strong point of view, and forcibly demonstrating the justice and propriety of the measure.

Mr. Archer expressed a desire to address the Senate on the land question; but in consequence of the hour, he moved to go into executive session; which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, July 30.
The consideration of the bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again resumed in committee of the whole. Many amendments were offered, some of which were adopted. The committee then rose, and the bill was reported to the House.

And the question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in its amendments, and on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—
Mr. Stanley moved the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the bill on the table—agreed, yeas 92, nays 123.
The question recurring on the motion for the previous question, there was a second.

Mr. McCallen of Pa. Mr. Saunders of N. C. and Mr. Kennedy of the District of Columbia, in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Chase in its favor.

Mr. John T. Mason went obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Many petitions were presented, by general consent, and appropriately referred.

The House again resumed itself into committee of the whole, and took up the Bank bill.

Mr. Mason spoke his hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Charles Brown followed on the same side.

Mr. Washington of N. C. next addressed the committee in favor of the bill. He declined, he said, going into the expediency or constitutionality of the bill, being fully satisfied as to both. It was enough for him to know that a national bank had been recommended by Hamilton, approved by Washington, acted on by Jefferson in 1803 and 1805, sanctioned by Madison, and commended by Monroe, and that its constitutionality had been decided by the highest judicial tribunals. It was justified in 1791 and 1816 on the ground of necessity; and the same ground existed now. Mr. W. successfully controverted the assumption of Mr. Saunders that public sentiment, especially in North Carolina, was adverse to a national bank. Among other evidences he adverted to the gubernatorial election of last fall, in which Mr. Saunders himself was a candidate. In this election, for the first time, both competitors "took the stump," and actively canvassed the whole State. The issue made before the People was between a Bank and the Sub-Treasury; so notorious was this, that the motto of the leading Democratic paper was, "The People against the Bank." The result was, the defeat of his colleague by 8,000 votes. A corresponding expression of public sentiment had also been made by the election of Representatives in the State Legislature; 104 Whigs having been returned, and only 68 Democrats—all the Whigs being bank men. In regard to the Senators from North Carolina, they had been required, in a primary assembly, by a vote of 103 to 1, to pledge themselves to vote in favor of a bank, otherwise they could not be chosen. The Congressional election of this spring gave precisely the same expression—eight Whigs and five Democrats being elected; the eight Whigs represent a population of 485,000, the five Democrats a population of 218,000. After this, could any man say that public opinion in North Carolina was against the bank? Mr. W. then went on to insist that the issue before the people had been preeminently on the bank question; in support of which he stated a number of facts of a local nature.

Mr. Wood of N. Y. and Mr. Payne of Ala. addressed the committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Botts having then obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, August 4.
A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 104 to 97, to close the debate in committee of the whole on the Bank bill, on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Several communications were received from the President.

The Bank bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Botts addressed the committee during the hour allotted him, mainly on the constitutional question, which he sustained by forcible reasoning and references to many high authorities.

The debate was continued by Mr. Brown of Tenn. Mr. Weller, Mr. McKoon, and Mr. Hubbard of Va. in opposition to the bill; and by Mr. Proffit, Mr. Milton Brown, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Alford of Georgia, in its favor.

Thursday, August 5.
The Bank bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate was continued until past ten o'clock, when the committee rose, and there being no quorum, the house adjourned.

Friday, August 6.
The Bank bill was again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed the committee in opposition to the bill, and Mr. King in its favor.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson then obtained the floor, six minutes only remaining before the arrival of the hour at which the debate was to close. Mr. Johnson proceeded by saying that his principal reason for desiring to speak was occasioned from the fact that he had been on the Currency Committee, and had consented that it should report the bill which it did, without committing himself upon the details in the House. Although that bill had been reported, and was different from this, he would vote for the bill now under consideration. His reason for doing so, he would condense as briefly as possible.

He believed that Congress had power to establish a National Bank, or a Fiscal Agent, as you may please to call it. He considered the power, on the part of Congress, to be a closed question. When he could believe that the Congress which first passed a bill—that Washington, who first signed a bill—that Jefferson, who signed a bill to establish a branch of the first bank—that the Congress that passed the second bank charter—that Madison, who signed the charter—that the Supreme Court, that has decided upon the question, and the concurrent acquiescence of the People of the United States, for forty years, were all in favor of the Constitution, and had been willing to violate it—when he could believe this, he would doubt the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but not till then.

The question of power being settled in

place not with a
and asked me. The
on the way to the

[illegible]

for a cruise to the Columbia river and the Northwest coast: from thence it is probable they will again proceed towards the South Pole, and by way of the Cape of Good Hope home.

to a gentleman in Norfolk, was last week
enticed by the cook of the brig Mentor, of
Boston, captain Trevelyan on board, was
by him secreted in the hold, where he was
regularly attended to by the said cook un-
til he was discovered by captain Trevelyan,
which was on the seventh day after.

sailed from that port. Capt. T. promptly attacked and stood for the Cape of Virginia for the purpose of delivering the slave to his master, but falling in with the pilot boat San Jacinto, off the Cape, the slave was transferred to the boat, the captain of which was liberally paid by Capt.

A New Kind of Swindling.—A fellow has been practising at Wheeling the experiment of living without the means. He arrived there about five weeks ago, put up at one of the principal hotels, and represented himself as a gentleman of fortune.

He appeared in uniform, with sword, and occasionally wandered about the streets with drum and fife. He succeeded in enlisting one man, and was all the time living high—eating and drinking of the best, but without paying for any thing. His creditors at last called for mercy.

when he gave them drafts upon his quar-
ter master. The latter was as difficult to
find as the recruiting officer was after giv-
ing the drafts. Neither of them have been
since seen.—*Balt. Sun.*

MARRIED
In this town, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Watts, Rev. COLIN MURPHISON, pastor of the South Carolina Conference, in Mrs. E. J.

OBITUARY.
Died, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, of consumption supervening upon a protracted attack of bilious fever, **ROBERT H. MADRA**, Editor of the *Florence Enquirer*.
He bore his long and painful illness with resignation to the will of God, whom he

He was, for a number of years, a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Always consistent and exemplary in his life, the writer who knew him intimately, and honored him for his unaffected piety and sterling worth, has many evidences, that during the last three or four

He was remarkable for the gentle manliness of his character, and the retiring modesty of his demeanor—an affectionate husband and an attached friend.


industrious, and dignified in his person, which he was an ornament; his early death felt and lamented by all who knew him, as a loss to the community not easy to be supplied. "A quiescat in pace."—*Florence Enquirer*.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1841.
Attention, Cavalry!

YOU are commanded to appear in Charleston on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped, as the law directs, for drill. Also, on Friday, the 8th, at 10 o'clock, with your respective troops, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Exercise.

The Officers of the Staff will also appear.
By order of Wm. H. Nunn, Col. Comd.
HENRY N. KNOX, Adj.

For Sale.

 **I** WILL expose to sale on the 1st Monday in December next, a Plantation in Methuen county in the State of Maine.

ing the owners of various lands provided I do not dispose of it at private sale, before that time. For terms apply to J. F. LEE.

Melroseville, Anson County, N. C. }
August 17, 1841. } 60

WHOLESALE GROCERY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
FARMER & HAYES
RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends
that their stock is now complete, to white

they have added a large and general assortment of
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope & Twine,
 and is offered for sale as usual.
 Aug. 23, 1841. 129

New Goods.

THE subscriber having
just returned from
the North, offers for sale
(usually low for Cash)
the best

JEWELRY
ever brought to this mar-

ket. His Stock comprises all the articles usually

Sept 11, 1941. **SAN'L. P. ALEXANDER.**
BOOK LOST.
BURNS' POEMS in 1 volume etc missing.
 Any person having this volume will please
 return it. It was taken from N. W. Alexander's
 room.
 WM. J. HANLEY.

Clinton, Aug. 18, 1884.

